

gress will let them alone. We are doing well enough now. We are paying the debt at the rate of nearly a hundred millions a year and are approximating a specie basis. Why, then, disturb this state of things? Too much legislation is an evil. It operates much as the practice of some quacks who physic their patients to death. Let well alone should be the motto of every member of Congress.

The War of the Allies Against Lopez.

We publish elsewhere the agreement drawn up in Asuncion, the seat of the provisional government of Paraguay, and signed by the representatives of the Brazilian empire and the Argentine Confederation, for the withdrawal of the greater portion of the allied troops from the confines of Paraguay. This step the Ministers pretend to consider as the proper course to pursue, on the plea that the war is ended. It is evident, however, from the language of the protocol, that the withdrawal of the forces is more a matter of necessity than a conscientious belief that Lopez is annihilated and powerless to make any further resistance in the field. The grand victories of the allies have proved at this late day singularly barren of results. True, they have driven the "tyrant Lopez," as they are pleased to call him, from his capital and principal strongholds; yet under all his reverses of fortune he preserves a defiant front, and with his handful of followers is able to successfully evade his pursuers.

The plain truth of the matter is that the war of the allies against Lopez has proved a failure, and were it not for the persistent obstinacy of Dom Pedro, of Brazil, it would have been brought to a close before this. So far as the Argentine Confederation is concerned, its alliance with Brazil was not a voluntary action, but a compact into which the Confederation was compelled to enter by the intimidating influences of the Brazilian empire. With regard to Uruguay, that republic was so completely in the power of its powerful neighbor that it would have been worse than madness to take an independent stand against the well known desires of Brazil to the contrary. This was an alliance formed which, while possessing all the semblance of voluntary action on the part of the high contracting parties, in reality contained none of its elements. Had the allies a less indefatigable foe to contend against than that which they met in the person of President Lopez, it is safe to maintain that the Paraguayan war—which, from its inauguration up to the present time, has spread over a period of nearly five years, and which has resulted in the devastation of a fruitful and bounteous province and the demoralization of an industrious people—would have been brought to a close long since.

From present indications, notwithstanding the protocol of the 24th of November, the war against Lopez will be continued. Though repeated announcements have been made that the army of the Argentine Confederation had been withdrawn, we learn from our South American correspondents and other sources that the Argentines are still in the field. Brazilian volunteers still linger in Paraguay, though the government long since announced that they would be recalled. The idea prevails, and not without some foundation for the belief, considering the depleted condition of the Brazilian treasury, that the reason why the volunteers are retained in Paraguay is on account of the inability of the government to give them their arrears of pay, the gratuity of three hundred dollars and the tract of three hundred acres of land promised to each on his return from the war. The position of Brazil is most humiliating. Defied by a State almost reduced to a desert, the great empire finds itself laden down with an enormous debt, its credit abroad destroyed and its armies unable to destroy or capture the few followers who still cling to Lopez and are true to him under every reverse of fortune. So long as Lopez lives and is at liberty the Paraguayan war will continue, unless in the meantime the obstinacy of Dom Pedro can be overcome by financial embarrassments, the discontent of his people and the advice of those whose love of country is not buried in their prejudices.

Our Special European Correspondence.

Our special writers in London, Paris and Madrid supply the very valuable and exceedingly interesting correspondence which appears in our columns this morning. The letters are dated to the 6th of March. They speak of finance, art, love, marriage, dress, balls, dances and American patriotic fets and diplomacy. Our London letter, which reports the financial condition prevailing in Europe, presents matter of great consequence. It is, therefore, treated separately. From Paris comes a very animated special account of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Field, of New York, in the French capital, concluding with many excellent and sage remarks on the happy effects which must ensue towards the equalization of the social balance of the world by such happy blendings of a free and educated transatlantic democracy with the linear aristocracy of the old lands. The Papal coin was refused generally in Paris. Art was in triumphant elevation over French political squabbles, and the Cabinet difficulties and tactics of M. Ollivier were overshadowed, and, for the moment, unheeded, by the light and the beauties of the objects presented in the San Donato collection. General Sickles entertained a numerous and gallant company at the United States Ministerial residence in Madrid on Washington's birthday anniversary. The American Minister, as will be seen, was "everywhere" in the rooms, and the Stars and Stripes and the flag of Castile, and Spanish generals and Dons, and native and American beauties, and orators and merchants, and lawyers and "everybody" were commingled in the most happy and auspicious fraternity. Our special news budget is at all points hopeful for mankind in general, and for the Cubans in particular.

COLLECTOR BAILEY.—Numerous are the conjectures ventured by public opinion as to the cause of Collector Bailey's extraordinary absence from his office, and it is feared, also, from the city. Some tend to prove that the tempting overtures made by the whiskey ring were too strong for his mental power; others faintly would assert that the many threats launched against him eventually turned him crazy, and that he sought solace in flight. A still stronger theory is advanced by many who profess to be well posted in his manner of filling his office—namely, that his line of con-

duct both towards the government and the public has obliged him to become an absentee in order to avoid prosecution, founded on a multiplicity of malpractices. Whatever may eventually prove to be the real cause of this unusual proceeding, it is to be hoped that the public mind may soon be relieved from the present state of uncertainty.

A DANGEROUS LOCALITY.—The murderous and cowardly assault committed upon Major Leland on Saturday night, by one of those ruffians who prowl in the vicinity of Prince and Mercer streets, knowing that there is a safe asylum in the "sporting crib" at that corner, is but a single example out of many which might be quoted to show the extremely dangerous character of that neighborhood. The murderer's refuge in question is well known to the police, and this is not the first time that ruffians have escaped them through its friendly assistance. Any respectable citizen may be assaulted in like manner if he ventures near this murderous locality after dark. The police are evidently afraid of its denizens or they would have been driven out of it long ago.

THE ELECTION FRAUD WITNESSES.—District Attorney Morris, over in Brooklyn, was resolved to prosecute certain of the persons concerned in the election frauds in that city. He had his cases all made up and his witnesses ready. The defence was very anxious to get hold of the witnesses before the cases should come to trial. The District Attorney wisely concealed the names of his witnesses, however, until Judge Pratt gave an order from the bench that the District Attorney should give the names of his witnesses to the defence two days before trial. What is the result of that order? Simply that the witnesses have been tampered with, and that when the cases are called for trial the witnesses are always out of the way.

ERIE ALWAYS TURNING UP.—Not only in the courts, in Wall street and on the track, but also in barrooms. The employees of the company seem to be infected with the reckless, domineering spirit of their masters, and on Saturday last, because one of their number was turned out of a restaurant, they stormed the place en masse and beat the offender in the most brutal manner. Might not a little legal surgery, occasionally and judiciously administered, benefit these "Erie-presible" desperados?

THE HERALD IN THE COUNTRY.

[From the Waverly (N. Y.) Enterprise, March 15.]
For the new political, secular or religious—well, in fact, in all matters of interest to American citizens, the New York Herald takes and maintains the lead. It is authority on all subjects. It invariably gives the latest news from all quarters of the globe. Its typographical features are pleasing and the matter is systematically arranged, and, in fact, the paper is well made up throughout. We could not enjoy life without the Herald.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.
Senator R. F. Rice, of Arkansas; Dr. Ormsby, of Albany; Colonel W. H. Smith, Colonel J. S. Merriam and M. Thompson, of St. Paul; Dr. Richardson, of Massachusetts; Colonel T. F. Pollard, of Alabama; Senator A. C. Clarke, of Boston; Colonel W. G. C. Stacey, of California, and General J. F. Peck, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Colonel S. Geer, of Pennsylvania; Professor J. Batchelor, of Paris, and Major James Devau, of Virginia, are at the St. Charles Hotel. Colonel H. P. Noah, of Washington; C. S. Gale, of Idaho; Major S. E. Strong, of Geneva; W. W. Mead, of the United States Navy; Colonel A. Arnett, of St. Louis; Major D. Curran, of Massachusetts, and Colonel H. F. Hart, of Alabama, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge John L. Talcott, of Buffalo; J. G. Howard, of Troy, and J. P. Ruddett, of Boston, are at the St. Denis Hotel. C. M. Rockefeller, of Syracuse; Captain H. H. Boardman, of Fall River; J. Clapp, of Birmingham, and C. N. Yeamans, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Governor Smythe, of New Hampshire; W. L. Appleton, of Boston, and Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, are at the Hoffman House. Dr. F. E. Wilder, of Port Royal, S. C.; Alfred Rice, of Rochester; L. P. Hulbert, of New Jersey, and E. Foster Jones, of Boston, are at the Coleman House. F. A. Savage, of South Amboy; E. K. Moore, of the United States Navy; J. Thurman, of Washington, and E. R. Ames, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Prominent Departures.

Governor T. F. Hoffman, of Albany; Colonel Davis, of West Point; E. W. Rosen, of Troy; E. A. Buck and S. D. Caldwell, of Buffalo.

Personal Notes.

Montgomery Blair bankers after Congress again. Mr. A. B. H. Stewart, of Virginia, is to become a Washington editor. Murderer is festering in New Orleans on Maximilian. Jeff Davis' new book is to be about Mexico, where his main unpleasantness was with his father-in-law, General Taylor. Judge Husted is holding Bankruptcy Court in Montgomery. A. N. Henry everybody in the court there is busted probably. Judge Howe, who charged the female Grand Jury in Wyoming, was an army officer during the war. A large number of colored soldiers and twenty-four Illinois regiment.

Captain Ewing, in the *Putnam County* (Ohio) *Register*, offers to make the following wages—fifty per cent. for the first year, and the balance in proportion to the time that he will be in Congress within three years.

Miss Madelon Louisa Stockwell, of the Freshman class of the University of Michigan, is twenty-one years of age, and is a native of New York. She is a very accomplished and accomplished young lady, and is the daughter of a very distinguished family.

The Boston *Post*, referring to Newark, says it is the "fresh, ninety-day spirit of the man that bores him up." That is not what Newark himself calls it, nor is it so named on the label.

Aron Alperia Bradley, the negro Georgia Senator, intends residing hereafter in South Carolina. He is a native of that State, and he is said to be a native of Edgefield district, and not a former slave of the Hammond estate.

OCEAN ROUTES TO THE POLE.

Professor A. B. Murray will deliver, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association this evening, a highly entertaining and scholarly lecture, entitled "The Ocean Routes to the North Pole." The lecturer's profound knowledge of the subject on which he treats, and his vital interest in connection with the subject of Arctic exploration, and his ready command of the language will be replete with general interest, and scientific exactitude of definition. A large number of colored soldiers and twenty-four Illinois regiment.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTIES.

Kerry yesterday morning Henry Pemberton, a lad eleven years of age, died in Jersey Hospital, from the effects of injuries received on Saturday afternoon by being run over near the corner of West Broadway and Canal street by car No. 77 of the Eighth Avenue line. Henry had both his legs fearfully crushed, and was otherwise much injured. After his death, by permission of the coroner, the body was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 108 Madison street, where the circumstances attending the matter will be investigated before Coroner Ryan.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Steamship Samaria Disabled off the Irish Coast, but Relieved.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte's Trial and Habeas Corpus of the Prosecutors.

French Diplomacy Towards the Holy See and Active Negotiations with Rome.

Turkish Mission to the Eternal City.

FRANCE.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte Presented for Trial.
Paris, March 20, 1870.
Prince Bonaparte has arrived at Tours in charge of an officer of *l'indemnité* and accompanied by a chief officer of the police.

The Prosecution and Habeas Corpus.
Paris, March 20, 1870.
M. M. Paschal Grousset, who sent Victor Noir to Prince Bonaparte on the morning of the fatal affair, and M. Milliere, both on the editorial staff of *La Marseillaise*, are also in Tours as witnesses in the Prince Pierre Bonaparte trial. Rochefort, Grousset and Milliere were transported in charge of officers because undergoing sentence as prisoners at La Sainte Pelagie.

Reporting to the Emperor.
Paris, March 20, 1870.
Arrangements have been made to send telegraphic reports of the progress of the trial to the Emperor every two hours.

Public Excitement.
London, March 20, 1870.
A despatch from Tours reports that the city is excessively crowded with strangers eager to witness the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte. The railroad-trains to that point are overloaded with passenger.

Light from Rome.
Paris, March 20, 1870.
The Marquis de Banneville, the French Ambassador in Rome, is expected to arrive here to-day. He has received a *conge* for eight days, and has been summoned hither for consultation.

ROME.

French Diplomacy.
Rome, March 20, 1870.
It is believed that the absence of Marquis de Banneville, the French Minister to the Holy See, will last three weeks.

Pleanty of Work on Hand.
The Council discussion of the twenty-one canons of the Church will not begin until the Marquis de Banneville, the French Minister in Rome, returns to the Holy City from Paris.

France Still at the Door.
Rome, March 20, 1870.
The answer to the note of Count Darnaud demanding admission of a French representative to the Council has not yet left Rome, as was reported.

"Attention!" "Take Order!"
Rome, March 20, 1870.
The Pope forbade the French prelates from celebrating mass for the soul of the Count de Montalembert, considering it a demonstration of hostility to the Ecumenical Council. An Italian bishop officiated, and the Pope attended in one of the galleries. As the ceremonies took place while the Council was in actual session few of the bishops could assist.

From the Orient for a Placard.
Rome, March 20, 1870.
The arrival is expected here from Constantinople of an agent of Ali Pacha charged with obtaining concessions to calm the agitation of the Armenians by the infringement of their privileges by the Pasha Court.

SPAIN.

The Clergy Brought to the Book.
Madrid, March 20, 1870.
The official gazette publishes a decree requiring the bishops and clergy to take the oath to the constitution within one month.

GERMANY.

The Scheidt Dues Abolition Treaty.
Paris, March 20, 1870.
Mecklenburg has ratified the treaty for the abolition of the Scheidt dues.

PORTUGAL.

An Expedition to China.
Lisbon, March 20, 1870.
The Portuguese government will send an expedition to restore order of Macao.

THE STEAMSHIP SAMARIA.

Disabled and Under Tow.
Queenstown, March 20, 1870.
A boat from the steamer Samaria reached this port six o'clock this morning. It left the steamer two miles off with her shaft broken. Two tugs have gone to bring her in.

CUBA.

Departure of the Captain General for Navarre.
The Cuban General Arango accompanied him. Havana, March 20, 1870.
Captain General de Rodas, accompanied by Secretary Fernandez and General Ferrer de Canto, of the New York *Cronista*, and his full staff, sailed this afternoon for Navarre. On his arrival there he will proceed to Puerto Principe. The length of time he intends to be absent is not known. General Napoleon Arango, late of the rebel army, arrived in Havana this morning and sailed with the Captain General, in order to aid him with his influence in the restoration of peace.

Attempt to Blow Up a House in San Francisco.
San Francisco, March 20, 1870.
The steamer China brought 10,800 packages of tea, 5,700 of which are for New York, and 145 boxes of silk, forty-eight of which are for New York. Unknown parties last night attempted to blow up the residence of the Belgian Consul. The Consul is now on a visit to Europe, and his residence was occupied by several well-known citizens. The building was considerably damaged, but no one was injured.

The Reports from the San Diego gold fields are favorable. A large number of ledges have been found, some of which are very rich. The placer diggings are not extensive. Two mining districts have been formed and a town has been laid out. It is intended to prospect the range south into Lower California, which is believed to be rich in gold.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fall of a Church in Fall River—Twelve or Fifteen Persons Injured.
Fall River, March 20, 1870.
This afternoon while a large congregation were assembled in an incomplete French Catholic church to witness the blessing of the corner stone the floor gave way and about 200 people fell twelve feet into the cellar. Twelve or fifteen are known to have been injured, and many others were injured.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

The Court of Inquiry at Yokohama—Funeral of Captain Williams.
San Francisco, March 20, 1870.
All of the morning's papers contain editorial comments on the proceedings of the Naval Court of Inquiry held in Yokohama on the Oneida disaster, and all condemn its action. The course pursued by Minister Delong is approved.

Accident at Kern's Shaft, Near Plymouth—Ten Men Seriously Injured—Homicide in Plymouth.
Scranton, Pa., March 20, 1870.
On Thursday night a serious accident occurred at the Delaware and Hudson Canal shaft No. 1, known as Kern's shaft, situated near Plymouth, by which ten men were seriously, though not fatally, injured. From some derangement in the machinery the carriage on which a car containing the men started down the shaft without the counterbalancing weights. Before it reached the bottom the brake was broken, and the car fell with much loss of velocity. The shaft was 200 feet deep.

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THE RICHMOND TROUBLES.

A Platoon of Ellyson's Police Fired Upon by a Crowd of Negroes.

One Policeman and Three Negroes Killed.

Richmond, March 20, 1870.

All matters in relation to the Mayorality imbroglio are in statu quo. Crowds have generally dispersed, except on street corners near the station house in which Chatham is entrenched.

With one of these gangs a collision has just occurred. A patrol of Mayor Ellyson's police were passing an alleyway, in the neighborhood of Jefferson street, when several negroes were fired at them by the negroes, killing several policemen. One policeman and three negroes were killed.

The feeling among the special police is much aroused by the loss of their comrades at the hands of the negroes, but the calmness and decision of Mayor Ellyson fully controls it. It is the opinion of one of the captains that two or three negroes must have been killed by their fire.

Negroes having arms in their possession are now being brought in. Quiet prevails in every other quarter of the city.

Additional Particulars of the Negro Assault on Ellyson's Police—Three Negroes Killed and Several Wounded.
Richmond, March 20—Midnight.
The attack upon Mayor Ellyson's police to-night proved to be more formidable than was at first supposed. The negroes assaulted them with bricks at the same time they opened fire, and wounded several. Detective Knox was struck with a brick after he was wounded, and he supposes he shot and killed the negro who threw it.

From all sources of information it is positively ascertained that three negroes were killed outright in the encounter and several wounded.

In the early portion of the night the negroes in the vicinity of Chatham and the station house, and the police when they commenced to light the gas lamps of the city, and from that time they were riotous in their demonstrations until the collision took place.

A visit to the scene of the encounter at midnight found all still and quiet, and not a living soul could be seen, and lights had generally been extinguished in the residences.

Another Account.
Richmond, March 20—Midnight.
A dense crowd of blacks standing all day around Cannon's headquarters, at the Third station house, so blocked up the streets that to-night Mayor Ellyson determined to clear them away. At eleven o'clock he sent a force of men there, who proceeded to clear Jefferson street.

They were fired upon by the negroes, and Richard Smith, a member of the special force, was instantly killed and Captain William Knox wounded. The Ellyson police then fired on the crowd, who, after retreating, the negroes were driven off. The negroes then returned and fired on the police, who were then driven off. The negroes then returned and fired on the police, who were then driven off.

The controversy between General Canby and Governor Walker—The Former's Right to Interfere Denied.
Richmond, March 20, 1870.
Governor Walker has sent a reply to General Canby's letter, in which the governor quotes all the acts of Congress on the subject to show that General Canby had no shadow of authority to interfere with the municipal affairs unless called on by the Legislature or State authorities; nor has he any authority in the orders issued by the President or the Secretary of War. He says it is clear, from a letter written by General Canby to Mayor Chatham on the 15th inst., that General Canby had determined to protect Chatham in exercising the functions of an office which, under the laws of the State, is not a municipal office, and that he had determined to call in the aid of the United States. He contends that in a municipal difference in New York neither General Canby nor any military officer would interfere, nor should it be done in Virginia, a State that stands on the same footing in the Union with New York. At the same time he says that he will call in the aid of the United States in a municipal difference in New York neither General Canby nor any military officer would interfere, nor should it be done in Virginia, a State that stands on the same footing in the Union with New York.

NEW JERSEY NEWS.
Yesterday forenoon a boy named Thomas Jefferson, aged twelve years, died at St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, from the effects of injuries received by being run over on the Morris and Essex Railroad by a locomotive. His leg was amputated, and he lay in the hospital for several days before he died. His father, John Jefferson, of Hudson City, Coroner Crane will hold an inquest to-day.

The poor stranger who was found beaten badly on the track of the Erie Railway, and who was committed to the county jail for alleged drunkenness, expired in prison, at Hudson City, on Saturday night. Up to the moment of his departure he was unable to reveal the cause of his injuries. The case in hand now, and some light may